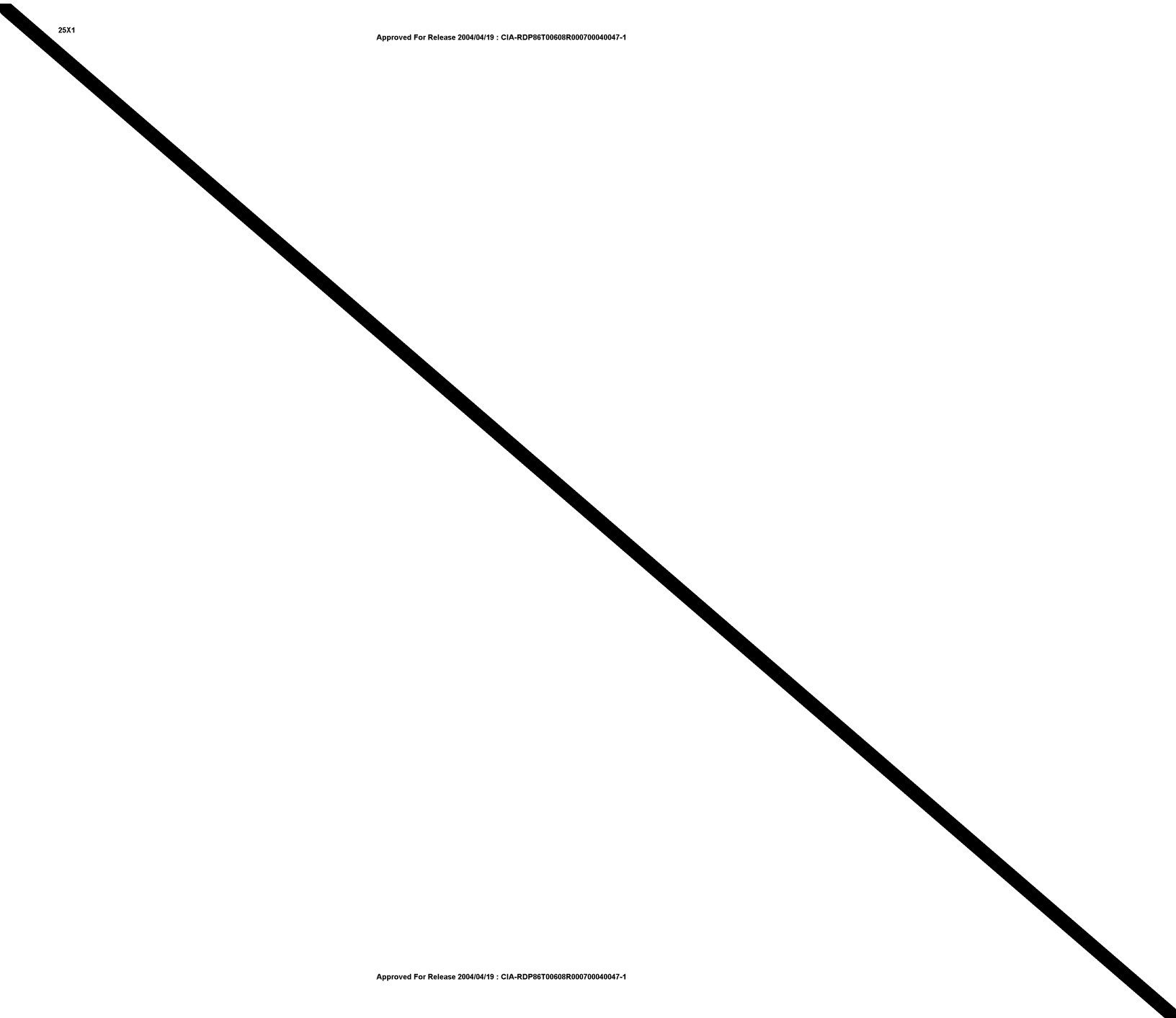

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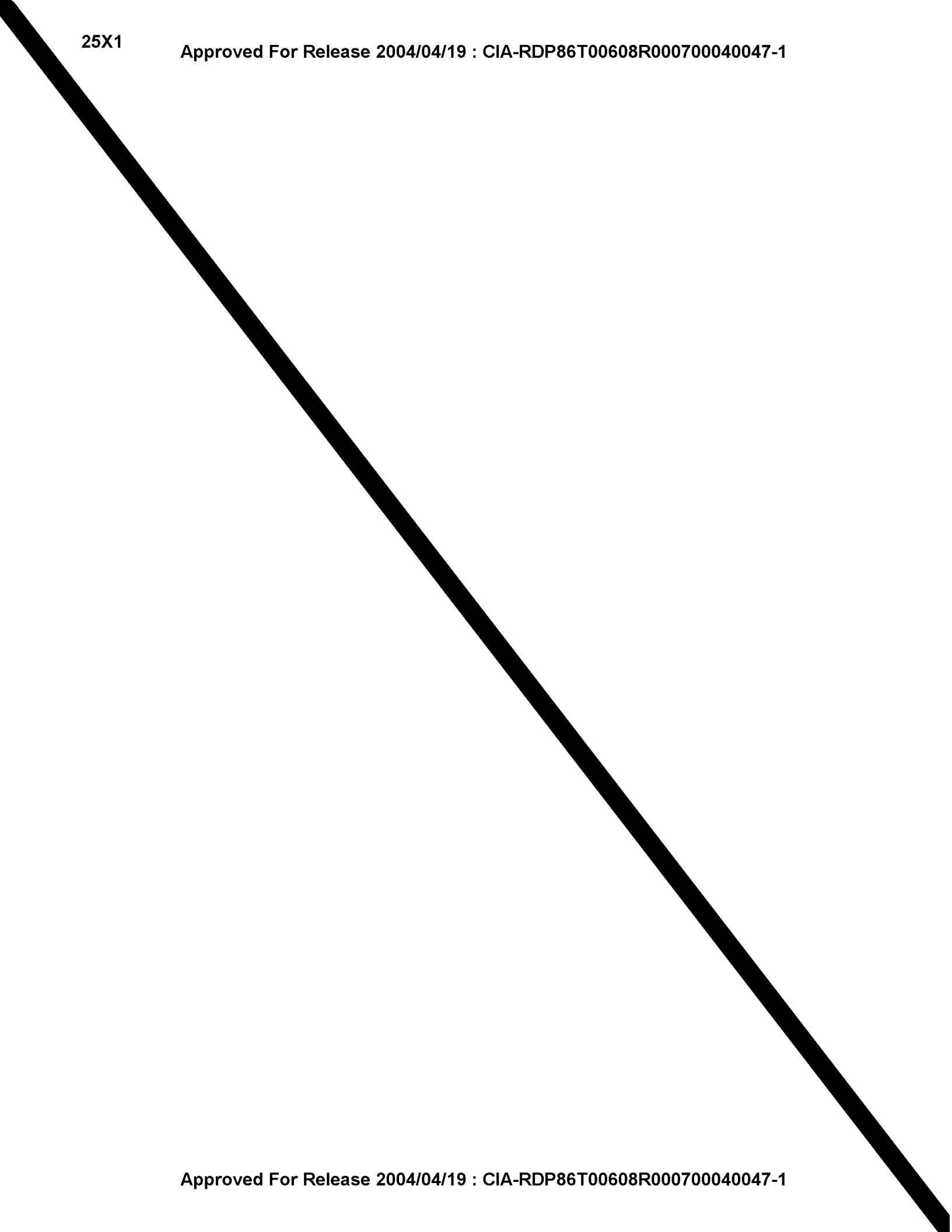

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WEEKLY SURVEYOR

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USSR AND EASTERN EUROPE

A series of Soviet open literature articles have proclaimed the significant and successful application of Soviet human factors research to nonmilitary-related industries. If the Soviet experience parallels that of the West, the application of human factors research will help in the long range to solve some of the current problems in man-machine interface, job training and worker productive.

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WESTERN EUROPE

An Italian Company has asked for bids for constructing Italy's first uranium concentration plant. Due to Italy's small domestic reserves, however, it will continue to be dependent on foreign sources.

CHINA

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The introduction of high-yielding Mexican wheat varieties into the PRC will permit expansion of wheat into the south where little or no wheat was formerly planted. For 1974-75 the PRC purchased almost 16,000 tons of seed of five Mexican varieties which out yield Chinese varieties, are earlier maturing, and resistant to rust disease.

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NUCLEAR ENERGY

[redacted]

Italy to Start Domestic Uranium Processing: An Italian Company has asked for bids for the construction of Italy's first uranium concentrating plant. American and French firms are expected to bid on the project. The plant will be a small installation and will be located near Bergano. Its input capacity will be between 3,000 and 4,000 tons of uranium ore per week, with an anticipated output of less then two hundred tons per year.

[redacted]

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Comment: Since Italy has extremely small domestic uranium reserves, the country will continue to be dependent on foreign sources for its uranium supply. Proven reserves amount to about 1.6 thousand tons, with a possible additional 5 thousand tons in as yet undefined deposits. Further exploration may increase this figure. Italy's uranium reserves are presently insufficient to sustain her nuclear power program consisting of three reactors with an additional 20 reactors planned.

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OFFENSIVE SYSTEMS

Hydrogen Gas Analyzer May Be Used on Soviet Submarines Armed with Electric Torpedoes: A recently published Soviet text on automatic devices utilized in the working areas of ships described a gas analyzer installed on ships. The mechanism of action of the analyzer is illustrated as being founded on the principle of thermal conductivity of gas mixtures, where the thermal conductivity of any given gas will have a known valve for a specific medium. 25X1

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BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

Soviets Expand Applied Human Factors Research: According to recent articles, Soviet managers of nonmilitary-related industries have been adapting basic ergonomic (human factors) research to improve the system and operator efficiency of their work programs. These applications have ranged from the use of human factors studies in developing work conditions which help eliminate accidents to the evaluation of certain types of jobs suitable for psychiatric patients undergoing work therapy. In each case, the importance of human factors research is mentioned specifically along with reference to expanding future research in this area. [redacted]

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Comment: It is expected that Soviet work in this field will parallel that of the US. Thus, the application of human factors research will help the Soviets in the long range to solve some of the problems they are currently experiencing in man-machine interface, job training and worker productivity. The articles proclaimed the significance and successful application of Soviet ergonomic (human factors) research. In most cases the validity of the results obtained cannot be judged from the data presented because of the lack of information on the experimental design. Nevertheless, the fact that articles emphasizing the need for human factors research are beginning to proliferate indicates that this field is recognized at the managerial level as important. If in fact these articles are reporting experimentally valid and reliable results, it is expected that human factors research will continue to expand at a rapid pace in the USSR.

This abundance of articles is most likely a direct result of: (1) the 23rd and 24th CPSU Congresses which heavily emphasized study of the place and role of workers in specific production processes with the goal of accelerating the growth of labor productivity, and (2) a "hard sell" of the importance of human factors research by B. F. Lomov, Director of the Institute of Psychology and other psychologists engaged in human factors research.

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AGROTECHNOLOGY AND FOOD RESOURCES

High-Yielding Mexican Wheat Varieties Introduced in the Southern Provinces of the PRC: Spring wheat is important for achieving three harvests a year and increasing grain output in Kwangtung Province. In addition to local varieties, Mexican spring wheat varieties were introduced in 1972 and 1973. In 1973, over 6,000 hectares (15,000 acres) were planted with Mexican varieties. Generally their yield was higher than local varieties. Yields of 2.25 to 3.5 tons/hectare (30 to 50 bushels/acre) were reported. After 2 years of experimental planting the early maturing, short stem Mexican varieties were found to be fertilizer responsive, lodging and rust resistant, and to have good potential for higher yields. [redacted] 25X1

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Comment: The introduction of Mexican varieties of wheat in the PRC will permit expansion of fall-sown spring wheat into the south where little or no wheat was formerly planted. During 1973, 5,000 tons of several Mexican varieties were imported by the PRC. On the basis of 1972 and 1973 tests (preceded by several years of small-scale tests with Mexican varieties acquired from Australia and Pakistan), the PRC purchased for fall 1974 and spring 1975 sowing almost 16,000 tons of seed of five Mexican varieties. The varieties are: Potam, Tanori, Saric, INIA and Tori (a durum wheat). The first two varieties reportedly out yielded the best commercial varieties in the southern part of the conventional wheat belt and in Hupei, Hunan and Kiangsi Provinces. These two varieties were 5 to 7 days earlier maturing and were resistant to rust and lodging.

In contrast to the PRC, the USSR has had extremely limited success with the introduction of foreign semidwarf wheats because of climatic limitations. The Mexican wheats were developed for subtropical climates and require optimum conditions of moisture and fertility (high fertilizer imputs). [redacted] 25X1

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